UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO		
AJAMU OSBORNE,	: :	CASE NO. 4:18CV02772
Petitioner,	:	
vs.	:	ORDER OF DISMISSAL [Resolving Doc. 1]
STEVEN MERLAK,	:	

JAMES S. GWIN, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE:

Respondent.

Pro se Petitioner Ajamu Osborne filed this action for a writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241.¹ Petitioner neither paid the filing fee nor filed an application to proceed *in forma pauperis*. On December 28, 2018, Magistrate Judge Kathleen Burke issued a deficiency order instructing Petitioner to either pay the filing fee, or complete the attached application to proceed *in forma pauperis*, within thirty (30) days from the date of the order. The order warned Petitioner that failure to comply may result in dismissal of this action without further notice.² Petitioner did not respond, or seek an extension of time to comply, within the deadline imposed by the order.

Federal law permits a plaintiff or petitioner to avoid payment of the filing fee required to institute a civil action upon a showing that he is unable to pay the fee. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a). Osborne filed the petition but did not pay the \$5.00 filing fee, and did not respond to the magistrate judge's order to pay the fee or submit an application to proceed *in forma pauperis*.

¹ <u>Doc. 1</u>.

² Doc. 2.

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When a petitioner fails to comply with the Court's deficiency order, the Court must presume that Osborne is not a pauper, assess the filing fee, and dismiss the petition for want of prosecution.³ While *pro se* pleadings are held to less stringent standards than pleadings drafted by lawyers, *pro se* litigants are not entitled to leniency with respect to compliance with readily comprehended court orders and deadlines.⁴

Having failed to comply with the magistrate judge's deficiency order, and having been warned that failure to comply may result in dismissal without further notice, Osborne's § 2241 petition is dismissed without prejudice for want of prosecution.

Accordingly, this action is dismissed without prejudice and closed. The Court certifies, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(3), that an appeal from this decision could not be taken in good faith.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: February 5, 2019 <u>s/ James S. Gwin</u>

JAMES S. GWIN UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

³ See Gravitt v. Tyszkiewicz, 14 F. App'x 348, 349 (6th Cir. 2001) (affirming dismissal of petition for a writ of habeas corpus where petitioner failed to comply with the district court's deficiency order regarding his application to proceed in forma pauperis) (citing McGore v. Wrigglesworth, 114 F.3d 601, 605 (6th Cir. 1997)); Blackwell v. Warren, Civil No. 2:14-CV-11718, 2014 WL 2804191, at *1 (E.D. Mich. June 20, 2014) (same) (citing Gravitt, 14 F. App'x at 349); Drabovskiy v. United States, No. CIVA 06CV137 HRW, 2006 WL 3366166, at *1 (E.D. Ky. Nov. 20, 2006) (dismissing habeas petition without prejudice for want of prosecution for failing to respond to the court's order) (citing among authorities McGore, 114 F.3d at 605); see also Erby v. Kula, 113 F. App'x 74, 76 (6th Cir. 2004) (affirming district court's dismissal of a prisoner's § 1983 action for want of prosecution for failing to comply with a deficiency order that clearly identified the documentation required and expressly warned that failure to comply would result in dismissal) (citing McGore, 114 F.3d at 605) (further citation omitted).

⁴ See <u>Jourdan v. Jabe</u>, 951 F.2d 108, 110 (6th Cir. 1991) (affirming dismissal of *pro se* plaintiff's case for failure to adhere to readily comprehended court deadlines).